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## MISCELLANY.

*From the London Mechanics' Magazine.*  
PROTECTION OF IRON BY ZINC.

The invaluable discovery by M. Sorel, of an effectual and cheap method of preserving iron from rust, or corrosion, by zinc, described at page 52 of the present volume, has occasioned the formation of a Galvanized-metal company for the manufacture of zincd iron, and the extension of its use throughout Great Britain. The happy solution of this long sought chemical problem, which will doubtless be productive of immense economy in the use of a metal, the demand for which must continually increase faster than the possibility of its adequate production, must hereafter constitute, like the steam engine, one of "the most valuable presents from philosophy to the arts." The following testimonials to the soundness of the principle and value of the discovery, are from the prospectus of the English, Scotch, and Irish Galvanized-metal Company.

G.

M. Sorel, a French chemist, after many years of study and experiment, discovered an application of a scientific principle for preventing the oxydation or destruction of metals, particularly iron, as effectual as it is simple and inexpensive. His discovery is protected by a patent in France, where, for some months, the process has been in successful operation. Patents have also been granted for the invention in the United Kingdom.

The discovery has been submitted to the consideration of the following eminent British chemists:—W. T. Brande, F. R. S., Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Institution; J. G. Children, F. R. S.; Thomas Graham, Professor, London University; A. Garden, M. R. I.; Richard Phillips, F. R. S.; and such of the reports of those gentlemen as have been received are annexed.

*By Professor Graham, of the London University.*

The effect of zinc in protecting iron from oxydation has been known to chemists for some time. When these two metals are in contact, an electrical or galvanic relation is established between them, by which the iron ceases to be susceptible of corrosion by dilute acids, saline solutions, or atmospheric humidity. It was found in experiments lately conducted at Dublin and Liverpool, that small pieces of zinc attached to each link of a chain cable were adequate to defend it from corrosion in sea water. The protection was observed to be complete, even in the upper portion of the iron chains by which buoys are moored, and which, from being alternately exposed to sea water and air, is particularly liable to oxydation, so long as the zinc remained in contact with the iron links. The protecting influence of the zinc could not be more certainly secured than in the articles prepared by the patent process, the iron surface being uniformly coated over by that metal. In trials, to which I have had an opportunity of subjecting them, the iron escaped untouched in acid liquids, so long as a particle of the zinc covering remained undissolved. The same protection is afforded to iron in the open atmosphere by zinc, with a loss of its own substance, which is inappreciably minute. The zinc covering has the advantage over tinning, that, although it may be worn off and the iron below it partially exposed, the iron is still secured from oxydation by the galvanic action, while the smallest quantity of zinc remains upon it; whereas tin, in common tin plate, affords no protection of this kind, and not being absolutely impermeable to air and moisture, the iron under it soon begins to rust in a

damp atmosphere. The simplicity and perfect efficacy of the means employed to defend iron from the wasting influence of air and humidity in this process of zinc-tinning, certainly entitle it to be ranked as one of the most valuable economical discoveries of the present age.

THOMAS GRAHAM,  
Professor of Chemistry.

University College, London, April 17, 1838.

*Jointly by J. G. Children, Esq., F. R. S. &c., and  
A. Garden, Esq., M. R. I. &c.*

The so-called galvanized iron consists of iron coated by zinc. The process by which the union of these two metals is effected we are ignorant of as we have not seen a copy of the French patent, but we conclude that it is somewhat similar to that by which iron is coated with tin, since, that zinc may be so employed instead of the latter metal was pointed out by the Messrs. Aikin, in their Dictionary of Chemistry, as long ago as the year 1807. The method adopted by Sir H. Davy, for protecting the copper sheathing of ships by means of some metal whose electrical relations are positive with respect to the copper, may have suggested the idea of a similar protection to iron; and it is obvious to theory, and demonstrated by fact, that zinc is an incomparably more powerful agent in producing that effect than tin. A material difference, however, exists between the French invention and that of Sir H. Davy, since the English philosopher employed *contact* of the metals only in protecting copper; whereas M. Sorel avails himself of the chemical (or electrical) affinity of the metals in the most extensive and perfect contact in protecting iron.

Certain specimens have been shown to us as the results of comparative experiments made by exposing articles formed of galvanized iron, and similar articles of tinned iron, and of iron in an uncovered state, for several months, to the influence of the atmosphere, in which the iron of the first remains unaffected, whilst that of the two latter is very much oxydated. Time has not been allowed us to repeat this, the most simple and most conclusive, experiment; but those which we have been enabled to make in the short interval that has elapsed since our opinion on the merits of this invention has been demanded, give us every reason to believe that the results alluded to have been honestly obtained, and that they afford decisive evidence of the efficacy and importance of this method of protecting iron from rusting influences.

The experiments we have made consisted in exposing plates of galvanized iron, and similar plates of tinned iron, and of iron altogether unprotected, in separate vessels, to the action of distilled water, a solution of common salt of about the same strength as sea-water, and of diluted muriatic acid. In every case, the unprotected iron and the tinned iron were acted on and oxydated in a very few hours, and in three days abundance of red oxyde of iron was found to have been deposited in each vessel containing the iron plates and the tinned iron plates; but in those containing the galvanized iron not the slightest trace of red oxyde could be detected, and, except an almost imperceptible discoloration of the zinc surface, which in one or two instances had become a little darker, the galvanized iron was entirely unchanged. A piece of galvanized iron plate and of simple iron plate were also placed *in contact with each other* in distilled water, and another similar pair in a solution of common salt. In three days neither plate showed any symptoms of the iron having been oxydated, so

that the protecting power of the zinc of the galvanized iron plate appears to have extended to the iron plate in external contact with it also. It had been suggested to us that perhaps accidental and partial abrasion of the zinc surface might occasion the iron to rust into holes where unprotected. We did not think this likely, nevertheless we put it to the test of experiment, and with a file cut lines into the galvanized plate entirely through the zinc, so as to leave the surface of the iron exposed, and did the same with a plate of tinned iron. In every instance the lines in the latter were filled in a day or two with red oxide of iron, whilst those in the galvanized iron plate retained their undiminished metallic brightness. We did more—we dissolved off every particle of zinc from two portions of the galvanized plate—in one case by very dilute muriatic acid, in the other by equally dilute sulphuric acid. As soon as the whole of the zinc was removed, the solution was poured off, and a portion of it, to which some nitric acid was previously added, was tested for iron by pure ammonia; when the only evidence that any portion of the latter metal had been dissolved, was a very faint reddish tinge which prevailed throughout the liquid, but so slight as hardly to afford a sensible precipitate of light flocculent particles, after considerable repose. With the evidence of these facts before us, we can have no hesitation in stating our opinion that this method of protecting iron from rust will prove of infinite service in a variety of arts, and will admit of economical application in numerous ways, as the roofing of buildings, sheathing and bolting of ships, and a thousand other forms, and entirely supersede the employment of tinned iron, except in vessels used for culinary purposes, in which, we fear, it could not safely be adopted. It is possible that the objection to the use of Sir H. Davy's protected copper for the sheathing of ships may also prevail against the employment of the galvanized iron for the same purpose—the increased tendency to foulness from the adherence of barnacles, weeds, &c., to the ship's bottom; at the same time we think it probable that it may not be liable to that drawback; but this question must be referred to the only satisfactory solution—*experiment*.

J. G. CHILDREN.  
A. GARDEN.

London, April 17, 1838.

By William Thomas Brande, Esq., F. R. S.  
ROYAL MINT, April 26, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: I have examined the several articles sent to me by your order, under the name of *galvanized iron*, and represented as manufactured of iron in various combinations with zinc. In this way an arrangement susceptible of electric excitation is obtained, in which, consistently with the laws of electro-chemical action, a preservative power is conferred by the zinc upon the other metal; for in all cases in which two different metals are in contact, a current of electricity may be established in them in such a direction as to protect the least oxydizable of the two metals.

In common tinned plate, or tinned iron, the combination is such that the oxydization, or corrosion, of the iron is accelerated by the tin, so that the *iron* is the *protecting*, and the *tin* the *protected*, metal; but in the case before us, in which the respective metals are iron and zinc, the reverse effect ensues: the *iron* is here the *protected* metal, and *zinc* the *protector*; and, consequently, when these latter combinations are subject to the action of water and other agents, the iron is preserved from corrosion so long as any zinc remains to maintain the electrical current.

I have subjected pieces of this prepared iron to the action of distilled water, to rain water, to sea water, to the joint action of air and water, to dilute solutions of sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids, and

to other oxydizing or corroding agents upon the common tinned plate, and upon wrought and cast iron; and, as was expected, the rusting and corrosion of the iron, is in all these cases entirely prevented in the zinced, or patent, plate; whereas, on the other hand, it goes on with more or less rapidity in regard to the unprotected, and the tinned, iron; and as respects the latter, the iron, whenever it is exposed, appears to be more rapidly corroded in consequence of the adjacent tin.

As far, therefore, as under these circumstances the relative durability of the patent iron as compared with either wrought, or cast iron, or with tinned iron, is concerned, permanence is excessively in favor of the former; and there can be no doubt of the great advantage that must accrue in a vast number of the ordinary applications and uses of these substances, in the employment of the zinced, or patent, plate, and in its substitution for any of the usual forms of manufactured iron.

As my experiments have necessarily been limited in regard to time, I cannot speak with certainty as to effects which may possibly ensue from the protracted action of chemical agents upon the zinced iron; but both theory and experience lead me to believe that so long as the zinc endures, the protection will hold good.

Again, speaking theoretically, I should presume that the zinced plate, or the other forms of the protected iron, would be admirably adapted for roofing materials, gutters, water pipes, chimney tops, packing cases, and all analogous applications in which a light and durable material, that will resist the joint action of air and water, is required; that it would also be well adapted for certain tanks and cisterns; for the manufacture of a great variety of articles required to endure a damp atmosphere, such as locks, keys, hinges, and so forth, for cellars, warehouses, and all exposed situations; and for the iron-work of bridges, canal locks, and of much other machinery; for the beams and columns of buildings; for clamps, bars, rails, bolts, nails, screws, and nuts; for all outdoor works; and for many implements in, and parts of, chemical and other manufactories. In short, these applications are as obvious as they are endless.

On the whole, I regard this as by far the most valuable practical application of the electro-chemical principle of the protection of metals which has hitherto been carried into effect.

I am gentlemen, your faithful servant,  
WILLIAM THOMAS BRANDE.

In addition to which indubitable opinions, the following translated extracts from the French Society are corroborative and interesting:

"Chemists have long attempted to apply electricity by perpetual contact to the preservation of iron; but the means employed were defective and unsuccessful, until the recent discovery by M. Sorel. Sir H. Davy died with the conviction that the application of the principle was possible, and would some day be attained.

"Science has already given testimony in favor of M. Sorel's process. Messrs. Dulong and Dumas have frequently alluded to it in their addresses to L'Académie des Sciences.

"The following extract is from a report made to the General Meeting of La Société d'Encouragement, at which Baron Thenard presided on the 5th July, 1837.

"The experiments of several members of the Committee of the Chemical Arts have proved that M. Sorel's process effectually protects iron from oxydation. It is, therefore, to be expected that the galvanic coating will soon be applied not only to the sheet-iron but to many of the larger masses of that metal, cast or wrought, which are employed in naval architecture, military implements, and domestic buildings, especially to the iron-work of shipping



exposed to the atmosphere, or to salt water; to war projectiles, to masses of iron buried in damp situations, or covered with plaster.

"The Galvanic paint is well adapted to all articles of iron exposed to the action of air or water, or both alternately."

*Extract from the Report of L'Academie des Sciences, Paris, April 11, 1837.*

"M. Dumas read a Report, by which it appeared that various trials had been made by Sir H. Davy and other chemists to preserve iron from rust, but that none had succeeded. He at the same time read a letter from Capt. Born, (of the artillery of France,) addressed to the Academy, calling their attention to the vast importance of this discovery in its applicability to military purposes only. In giving the substance of Captain Born's letter, M. Dumas said, 'the military and naval artillery had a stock of 7,734,000 projectiles, of the value of 26,000,000 francs (1,100,000*l.* sterling.) According to Captain Born's estimate, a pile of cannon balls, after twenty years' exposure to the open air, are almost all unfit for service. If it be admitted, as it must be, that the value of a projectile, sold as cast iron, is not more than one-third of its cost price, then is the importance of this discovery apparent. Supposing that the Government of France should adopt M. Sorel's process, the expense of which is very trifling, it then would appear, from Captain Born's calculation, that a saving of 17,333,334 francs for this part alone of the war department, would accrue in twenty years.'"

The Patent Process may be applied in three different ways, all equally simple:

1. By coating iron with zinc in a fluid state.
2. By applying a paint made from zinc.
3. By covering with a powder made from zinc.

Under the first process, many articles, not already referred to, will occur to every one considering the subject. Gas pipes, water pipes, rails for tram-roads, iron bridges, iron boats, roof-gutters, iron railing, interior of steam-engine boilers, iron sheathing of ships, ships' bolts, &c. On the applicability of the patent process to the three last mentioned articles but little, if any, doubt exists in the minds of our most eminent chemists. The difference in the cost of a seventy-four gun ship between iron and copper would be as 81*l.* to 6,480*l.* The saving in her Majesty's navy, and in the mercantile marine of this country, would consequently be enormous.

Under the second process, zinc paint would be employed wherever the bulk of the article to be protected or the difficulty of displacing it would render an immersion of the iron into the heated metal impracticable. Bridges, therefore, already constructed, boats already built; in short, all articles already fixed may be preserved from further decay by the use of the patent paint. This paint will not be dearer than white lead.

By means of the third process, the finer sorts of iron and steel will be preserved. All articles of hardware and cutlery are subject to the most serious deterioration by exposure to moisture; but by applying to them the galvanic powder, or wrapping them in paper prepared with it, they may be exposed with safety to any weather, or exported with security to any climate.

It remains only to repeat that the processes are not expensive. However numerous and important are the admitted advantages of these discoveries, they would be less striking were they to be obtained only at a high price. The process of coating with the metal in a liquid state is cheaper than tinning. Tin is worth 98*s.* per cwt., zinc 20*s.* per cwt. Supposing that galvanized sheet iron should be sold at the price of tin-plate, the profit would be at least 100 per cent.

**DISCONTENT IN THE FRENCH ARMY.**—During some time, circumstances have shown that discontent pervades several corps of the French army to a considerable extent. Among other regiments mentioned as in a state of indiscipline was the 16th regiment of Light Infantry, which on that account was sent from Paris to Perpignan. On its arrival there the regiment was reviewed by General Castellane, who re-proved the Colonel in terms that induced the latter to relinquish the command of it, after having endeavored to break his sword. The following are the particulars: The 16th regiment of Light Infantry, which had just arrived at Perpignan from Paris, was reviewed and inspected there by Lieutenant General Count de Castellane, on the 25th ult. The General, after the inspection was terminated, ordered the corps to fall into square, and then addressed them, stating that the discipline and instruction of the regiment was faulty, and that the punishments inflicted in it for improper speeches and insubordination were not sufficiently severe. After the regiment had filed off before the Lieut. General, the Colonel, M. Devaux, ordered it to form in close column, and, with an agitated voice, addressed the officers and men, reminding them he had commanded them with honor for eight years; that calumnious denunciators had attempted to blast his reputation with his superior officers; that he had kept within his own breast all that concerned himself, however painful it might have been; but that now, when the whole regiment was attacked—"a regiment which had always been remarkable for its good discipline, its zeal, and its instruction"—he no longer considered himself worthy to command it, and he therefore broke his sword. Suiting the action to the word, he endeavored to snap the blade across the pommel of his saddle, but the steel not yielding, after having wounded himself in the hand, he threw it at his feet, and crying out, "Carry the colours to the Lieutenant Colonel!" galloped off to his quarters. This circumstance produced the greatest sensation in Perpignan, as the *Debats* informs us, as well as in the regiment, which was left in consternation, the Colonel being greatly beloved by it. All the Colonels and officers of the other corps assembled there went to visit M. Devaux, and the Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th reported to the Lieutenant General what had taken place. The Count de Castellane immediately sent off a telegraphic despatch to the Minister of War, and in the meantime placed M. Devaux under arrest for a fortnight. The correspondent of the *Debats* adds, that as an explanation, but not a justification, of this proceeding on the part of the Colonel, it should be observed that the regiment had only just arrived at Perpignan, after a march of 60 days, during the greatest heats of the summer, across France, and that it had left a long train of invalids in all the hospitals along the line of its route.

**BRITISH NAVY.**— \* \* \* \* \* How startling must it be to an Englishman to find the King of the French making it a boast that the French navy affords ample protection to French commerce in every part of the world; whilst the merchant ships of England are seized and interrupted in their lawful trade upon every frivolous pretext; because the English navy has not the power, which it once had, to punish such aggressions. Such is, however, the case, and nothing but the most resolute and determined conduct can be expected to restore the pre-eminence we have lost. What will be the advantage, we ask, of all our humbug economy, if by it we lose the command of the seas, and our commerce be at the tender mercies of our French and Russian friends? How will the spurious boast of economy be appreciated by the British nation, when it is found that the title to indulge in it has been earned by the reduction of our naval and military stores to such a degree, that even Lord Minto's visage would assume the pallid hue of

consternation if he were suddenly called upon to fit out a fleet for active service. We have already stated our conviction that if an armament of twenty sail of the line were required at this moment, our dock-yards would be brought to a stand still for want of the necessary *materiel* to equip it, and that the number of artisans has been so reduced, that it would be impossible to get the force we have mentioned ready for sea for several months; a period which would enable a French or a Russian fleet to deal with us as it pleased.

We may add another to the many proofs we have already furnished of the incapacity of the Naval Executive in the case of the Gorgon steamer, the most extravagant puffs of which have been smuggled into the columns of our metropolitan contemporaries. This vessel is admitted by the *Hampshire Telegraph*, the Whig organ of the Admiralty, to be a total failure. Indeed, the simplest elements of naval science have been so little regarded in her construction, that instead of carrying ten long 32-pounders between decks, as was intended, she is so deeply immersed, even with a deficiency of 150 tons of coals and other stores, that it has been found necessary to caulk in the lower-half ports destined for the reception of these guns. The paddle-boards are also much too deeply immersed, and thus a serious waste of propelling power and a considerable diminution of velocity have been occasioned. The construction of a steam ship is one of the simplest problems of naval science, inasmuch as little more is demanded of the constructor than the attainment of a sufficient displacement, and a conformation of hull offering the smallest plane of resistance. So great, however, is the ignorance or neglect of our constructive department, that it cannot achieve even this easy task. Instead of making the scientific adjustment of the ship correspond with the weights of the engines, boilers, coals, &c., all of which are, or ought to be, known with the greatest exactness, the affair is committed to chance, (or intuition,) and the vessel is left to find out her displacement herself; which, it appears in the example in question, she has done to some purpose. The only excuse which it can be possible to offer on this occasion is, that the doctrine of "bearing" propounded in the Surveyor's catechism, has been tried and found wanting; and that the old hydrostatic laws of floating bodies are better than those new fangled doctrines, of which Lord Minto is the patron.

But let us look at the expense of this experiment, (one of the many which have been made with the same success.) The machinery cannot have cost less than 2,000*l.*, whilst the hull must certainly have cost 2,000*l.* more. This is only adding 4,000*l.* (a mere *bagatelle*!) to the 1,000,000*l.* already sacrificed with similar results!

It would seem that, from the first, this abortive attempt of the Admiralty at Somerset-House, has been attended with all, and more than all, the vacillation which usually characterises their proceedings; and which an ignorance of the first principles of the science in which they profess to dabble naturally involves. We are informed that the engines of the Gorgon were originally set down at 260 horse power. After she had been sent from Pembroke to the Thames, however, some misgivings as to the capabilities of her engines occasioned an alteration to be made, and a pair of 320 horse-power engines were next ordered. It appears, therefore, that from the first, the moving power was much too small for the mass propelled; and that in seeking to amend the error, by larger and more powerful engines, the weights have become so much increased that it has been necessary to dispense with half the armament of the vessel; whilst the consequent deep immersion of the paddle-wheels neutralizes the additional moving power, which has also a greater plane of resistance to contend with.

Can we adduce any instance more gross of the ig-

norance which prevails in the Naval Administration of Great Britain? Yet this is but one of the many samples which we have adduced, and might still adduce, of the competency of those persons who preside over the construction of our "wooden walls." Why do our influential daily contemporaries overlook from time to time, examples of Lord Minto's obstinacy as gross and as conclusive as this?—*United Service Gazette*, Sept. 8.

**STEAM FRIGATE GORGON.**—The Hampshire Telegraph of the 8th inst. furnishes some further interesting accounts of that unfortunate specimen of the abilities of our naval constructive department, the Gorgon steam frigate. Amongst other revelations, our contemporary has made public a remarkably curious lithographic account (privately circulated) of what the Gorgon was to do, including the wonderful facts that she had been fastened together with a "profusion of copper bolts and stout iron knees!" The performance and capabilities of the Gorgon are just commensurate with the quantum of professional knowledge which has been employed in her formation. She is an admirable illustration of what the Commissioners of Naval Revision have truly called in their third report, "groping on in the dark, in quest of such discoveries as chance may bring in our way." This was said of our Naval Architecture in 1806, and is even more applicable to the state of science in our several Surveyor's departments at the present time. What matters the expense of *forty thousand pounds* expended in the Gorgon, when we have made the valuable discovery that chance has thrown in our way, that in her we know what will *not* do; and what matters the *million* that has been expended in the construction of a parcel of men of war with the like splendid success? Surely, the gratitude of posterity will be secured on this score, to the projectors and abettors of this groping method of proceeding, so rich in *negative* results: though we of the present generation may be so blind to its advantages in a national and scientific sense, as to grumble at, and object to, such an application of the public treasure!

By the inadvertence of our printer, the expense of the engines and hull of the Gorgon was set down in our last paper at only a tenth part of the real cost. The engines, we are informed, cost about *twenty-two thousand pounds*, and the hull, which was framed, it appears, from the Tigris, 46-gun frigate, taken to pieces at Plymouth, as several other ships were, by order of, or at the suggestion of the Surveyor, for not conforming in shapes to his doctrines.

Verily the nation have paid dearly for the substitution of a mysticism (only equalled by that of animal magnetism) for sound philosophy in our Naval Architecture. Whether the results manifested in the Gorgon steam frigate will awaken this Board of Admiralty from the sleep (worse than magnetic) in which this delusion seems to have plunged them, remains to be seen. We have a faint hope that it has startled them, as we have heard that it has been intimated that no more Gorgons are to be ventured upon.—*United Service Gazette*, Sept. 15.

#### THE GORGON STEAMER.

To the Editors of the *United Service Gazette*:

GENTLEMEN: In corroboration of the sentiments you advanced last week relative to the miscalculation in the case of the engines of the Gorgon steam frigate, permit me to observe, that while still on the stocks in Pembroke yard, an engineer, who had seen the intended engines, remarked to me that they would certainly prove inefficient, and that ultimately more powerful ones must be supplied. If an engineer could thus foresee the impotency of the proposed moving power, what ought the constructor to have done? Yours, &c., A. B. C.

Sept. 11, 1838.



**NOVEL APPARATUS FOR PROPELLING STEAM-SHIPS.**—Some very interesting models of vessels, propelled by an apparatus which is meant to supersede the use of paddle-wheels, and the inconvenient and unsightly appearance of paddle-boxes in steam-ships, have just been exhibited by the inventor, Mr. J. Jephson O. Taylor, at No. 51, Gracechurch street. The new apparatus, when adapted to actual steam-ships, is to be worked by the power of steam in the same manner as the paddle-wheels attached to such vessels as are now worked; in other words, steam is to be the power employed, but its operations are to be directed to different machinery. The difference is this: The power of the steam-engine will be brought to bear upon a horizontal iron shaft, which will pass from the engine, or closely in position with it, beneath the deck of the main cabin, through the stern-post of the vessel; at the extremity beyond the stern-post two blades, in shape like the blade of oar, will be fixed, not perpendicular, but at an angle of 22 degrees to the perpendicular stern post, and beyond these blades, which occupy but little space, will be affixed a false stern-post, secured to the real stern-post at the top and bottom by transverse timbers and iron knees, &c., for the sake of strength, and to prevent accident in case of grounding. The rudder will of course be attached to the false stern-post. The space between the real stern-post and the false one will be very trifling; in the models it is not sufficient to destroy the symmetry of the vessel, though sufficiently large for the purposes required. The iron shaft being put in motion by the power of the steam-engine, revolves with great rapidity, and at each stroke drives the blades through the water. The vessel is thus propelled forward in precisely the same manner as a wherry is seen to be frequently propelled in the river, by a man at the stern using one oar or scull to force it forward. The experiments are made on the models in a large tin trough of water, of about thirty feet long. The power used in them is that of the common clock spring wound up, steam being, of course, out of the question in models of a foot or two feet long. An experiment was first tried on a model with paddle-wheels to prove her speed; by using the same power she moved from one end of the trough to the other in 115 seconds. An experiment was then tried on her, using the same power applied to the new apparatus of stern blades, and she performed the distance in 18 seconds. The patentee of this invention insists that the following advantages belong to it, and if, in a large vessel, it should prove as satisfactory on trial as it has on the experiments with the model, what he contends for must be admitted. He says there will be a great saving, not only of expense, but in the construction of machinery, the waste coals, and the employment of engineers, because an engine of 60-horse power will be enabled to do as much under the new system as one of 80 under the old. There will be a great deal of room saved by removing the paddles and paddle-boxes, and a straight uninterrupted gangway for guns in vessels of war. There will be no swell by the use of the blades, so that accidents to boats or small crafts in the river will be avoided, and the banks of canals uninjured in canal navigation by steamers. There will be space for masts and rigging to carry any quantity of canvass, and as the blades at the stern are beneath the surface of the water, there will be less chance, or rather no danger at all, of their being shot away in action, or in an attack by hostile vessels or batteries.

**THE NAVAL FORCE OF RUSSIA.**—An interesting article on this subject is published in a late number of the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. The facts are chiefly derived from Captain Crawford, who visited the Baltic some time since, and was afforded all proper facilities by the Emperor. His account is briefly as follows:—

"The Baltic fleet consists of three ships of 110 guns each, six of 84, and eighteen of 74, in all twenty-six sail of the line; one razee of 55 guns, a frigate of 52, and seventeen of 44, besides corvettes and small craft. The ships looked neat and man of war like, though rather heavily rigged. Some of the manœuvres were tolerably well performed, in spite of the weather being squally; in others they did not acquit themselves so adroitly. But the discipline is stated to be perfect, and the exercise at quarters equal to any thing on board an English man of war in point of silence, regularity, and quickness. The seamen appeared strong, active, and hardy; and their officers gave them the character of being diligent and obedient. As a proof of smartness, the *Lioness* shifted her main-topsail-yard in a seaman-like manner in fifteen minutes. The ships are dull sailers, and rather short and heavy looking, but are formidably armed—the larger ones carrying some very heavy guns amid-ships. This fleet is manned with 30,000 men, and has always four months provisions on board. There are, besides, several large ships on the stocks. The Black Sea fleet, according to Capt. Crawford, is stated at eighteen sail of the line, besides frigates, and there are at least two ships of the line building at Nicolaef."

The Captain remarks—"The first feeling that presented itself was, and very naturally, here is Russia yearly augmenting a very large marine, and daily improving her power of using it; and the equally natural question was, what has England to meet this powerful force, were circumstances to compel her suddenly so to do? 'It was a strange feeling,' says Captain Crawford, 'that came over me as an Englishman, and an officer in the British navy, on finding myself at sea with six and twenty Russian line of battle ships, with nearly 30,000 men, better soldiers than they were sailors, and four months' provisions on board; knowing as I did that for the protection of the coasts of my own country, of our ports, of our mercantile shipping in the Baltic, the North Sea, and the Channel, we had but seven line of battle ships in a state of preparation, and those I believe not fully manned. I confess that, confident as I felt in the superior skill and activity of my countrymen, I almost trembled for the preservation of their ancient sovereignty of the seas.'"—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

**THE DOCKYARDS.**—The superintendents of the different dockyards have received private instructions to hasten, as much as possible, the masts and sails required to keep up the stores, and such was hurry at Sheerness, that the tank-vessel was ordered off on Sunday last to fill the tanks of the Camperdown to 240 tons. Whether this private hint of one of the Lords of the Admiralty to the superintendents of the dockyards presages the increase of our naval armament, or arises from the panic now existing in the dockyards for the want of stores, is yet to be developed.—*London Times*.

**SUPPLEMENT TO SIMMONS, ON COURTS MARTIAL.**—By one of those mischances, common to editors, this valuable little brochure has escaped our notice for some weeks. It forms the supplement to the second edition of Captain Simmons' admirable and practically useful remarks on Courts Martial, a work for which military men are deeply indebted to the author. We should like to see the whole compressed into a small, neat, and cheap volume; for it ought to be in the hands of every young officer in the service.

**SOLDIERS' LIBRARIES.**—We are assured that the authorities have it in contemplation to establish reading rooms for the soldiers at all the principal barracks, and that the Secretary at War will undertake to supply the books.

The Commission appointed to examine into the defects of the French navy, has come, first of all, to the conclusion that the conscription, applied to the maritime department, is not sufficient to recruit the navy. By the conscription, a young man is only taken at twenty to become a sailor, and he quits his ship in six years, just as he becomes a good seaman. To organize schools, give premiums to parents, and devise every means for engaging the French to enter the naval service, when boys, is one grand recommendation of the commission. Another is, to augment by one-fifth of the pay, after the legal term of service be expired.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

**ROSS'S TRIANGULAR PALM ANCHOR.**—The principal feature which distinguishes this anchor from all others, consists in the palm being loaded with iron, rising from it in a wedge-like form, and thus forming its triangular shape. The following account of it appears in the last number of the *Nautical Magazine*:—It is obvious that the sharp angle on the inside of the palm will immediately, on the anchor being tripped, divide the clay, and cause it to fall off, by which means the weight of the anchor alone will be brought to the purchase; in the next place, the narrow palm, and extra weight of metal it contains, will cause it to hold better in bad ground, and, in the event of the driving, will be more likely to catch again than the anchor now in use; these are some of its advantages. To time, use, and an enlightened nautical public, I leave it for the development of its other good qualities. The manner in which it is stocked for small craft will be found more convenient; the collar, nut, and pins being certainly neater and better than the forelock and turned end; whilst the increased length of the arms, and the intents given to them, will be found a decided improvement.

**MILITARY FELLOWSHIP.**—To such an extent, indeed, has military fellowship been carried at various times in the British army, that, till very late years, there prevailed a sort of hereditary friendship between particular regiments, arising from circumstances of former foreign service, of which even the memory had been lost among them. A feeling of this kind was well known to subsist between the 1st Foot Guards and 15th Hussars, the result of some old affair in Holland, and the men used to call each other "Old Eyes," and "Young Eyes," as a symbol of this old alliance between them, though it was vain to seek an explanation of these familiar appellations of those who used them. At one of the great encampments on the Curragh, shortly after the Irish rebellion, one of the regiments, arriving at its appointed ground, proceeded, the moment they were dismissed, to attack, first with fists, but then with bayonets, the adjoining regiment, and a tumult arose which was on the point of producing fatal accidents, had it not been promptly quelled by the exertions of the officers. On inquiry, it turned out that the assailants entertained an old grudge against their unconscious neighbors, for having, as they believed, deserted them at the battle of Creveldt, nearly 50 years before.

#### GRAND INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AT WOOLWICH.

The Imaum of Muscat's Envoy Extraordinary, accompanied by the Hon. Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., and Captain Corgan, of the Indian Navy, (who acted as interpreter,) arrived at Woolwich on Friday last, where he was received by Major General Fyers, C. B., who temporarily commanded the garrison during the absence of Lieut. General Lord Bloomfield, attended by Brigade Major Cuppage, Colonels Rogers, C. B., Bastard, R., Jones, Royal Horse Artillery, Cleaveland, R. H. A., and a brilliant staff of officers belonging to the garrison. His Excellency and suite

alighted from their carriages at the mortar and howitzer batteries, on the right of the Royal Artillery Barracks, to witness practice at the high and low angle, with round shot and shell, at a range of 750 yards, at a flag and staff, on Woolwich common. The howitzers were discharged with round shot consecutively, but the mortars, six in number, (one of them throwing a shell 200lbs. in weight,) were fired in a volley, three several times, with excellent precision, and caused an effect on the beholders not easily to be forgotten, the fuzes being most accurately cut. The cavalcade then proceeded to the south side of the common, where three troops, of two guns each, of the Royal Brigade of Horse Artillery were drawn up, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Whyn-yates, C. B., K. H. His Excellency having again alighted, it was intimated to him that the general salute was intended in compliment to the Imaum's Envoy, which he acknowledged by repeatedly touching his turban.

The brigade then defiled past in column at a walk, the officers saluting; after which they trotted, and, having counter-marched, returned at the *pas de charge*. His Excellency, by his gestures, evinced how much he was pleased with this excellent display of European equitation. The cavalry then commenced a series of rapid manœuvres, halting, and firing at the supposed enemy, retiring and advancing in echelon, and subsequently dismounting the guns from the limbers, and taking off the wheels, &c., the men reclining themselves on the furniture of the pieces of ordnance as if their day's business had terminated; but, on the word of command being given, they instantly put the guns into a state of efficiency, and fired three rounds with the greatest celerity; then mounting their horses, and rapidly retiring from the scene of action, they suddenly faced about, and returned at a smart trot, and halted in close order, when the bugle band played "God save the Queen," the officers saluting. The interpreter, Capt. Corgan, here bowed to General Fyers, and conveyed to the gallant veteran an expression of the pleasure and admiration which the Envoy felt at this exhibition of the surpassing skill of the British soldiery. His Excellency was then escorted to the Military Repository Model-room, where his Excellency's notice was directed to the ingenious inventions and *fac similes* of various warlike weapons and *materiel*, as well as models of forts, &c., of almost every nation upon earth. The well known hospitality of the Royal Artillery had, on this occasion, not been omitted, a splendid refreshment being provided in the regimental mess-room at the barracks, of which the distinguished guests partook, while the unrivalled band of the regiment performed some delightful pieces of new music in the colonnade. The *cortege* was afterwards escorted to the Plumstead marshes, where a party of Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Grant, discharged some very heavy ship and garrison pieces of ordnance at targets 1,250 yards distance, the former being carronades of ten inches calibre, and two rounds were fired of these with round shot, and the Rocket Troop of the Horse Brigade of Artillery then commenced with a consecutive discharge of nine-pounder rockets, which were generally thrown close to the target. A brilliant display of ground rockets here followed at six hundred yards distance, five several times, six to each volley, which concluded the day's review about five o'clock.

His Excellency took great interest, especially in these latter projectiles, and asked several pertinent questions respecting them. On the termination of the display, his Excellency extended his hand with cordiality to the veteran General, as also to the officers surrounding his person, at the same time uttering his thanks in the Arabic language for all their trouble and exertions to gratify him. After which he entered his carriage and returned to London.



**VISIT OF THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO WOOLWICH GARRISON.**—On Wednesday last the Ottoman Ambassador Extraordinary, (who was to have represented the Sultan at the coronation of our beloved Sovereign, but who only reached England a fortnight since,) arrived at one o'clock at the Royal Arsenal, where he was received by Major General Fyers, the head of the Civil Department, Wm. Stace, Esq., the Brigade Major, and a general staff of officers, including those Turkish gentlemen who have been instructed by the Royal Artillery in our system of gunnery. After viewing the laboratory, model-room, and the depot of ordnance, the *cortege* proceeded to the Plumstead Marshes, to witness an exhibition of artillery practice, under the command of Col. Rogers, and of the rocket service, under Captain Strangways; the latter was peculiarly effective. His Excellency and suite was then conducted to the Royal Artillery mess room, where a splendid *dejeune a la fourchette* was laid out, of which he partook, while the regimental band without, played some delightful airs. Chargers having been in attendance, the distinguished guest mounted and rode off to the Common, the train of officers having considerably increased by this time, there was much confusion on the ground, which was marked out as the scene of operation, as there were not any sentries to keep the spectators in order; however, on his Excellency, with General Fyers, &c., arriving at the camp colour, the troops gave a general salute, and the line was inspected in the usual manner; it consisted of three troops of the horse brigade, and two brigades of field batteries; they then wheeled into column, and marched past at a walk, and subsequently at a round trot, when the field batteries, deployed into line, and the Horse Artillery counter-marched, returning at a full gallop, wheeling at the left flank in splendid style to retire awhile to the rear of the batteries, which advanced in line at the gallop, halting steadily, and commencing a heavy fire, "action and rout;" then limbered up and threw their right back into line on the pivot-gun, fired three rounds, and advanced in echelon, advanced in line on the left, and then retreated, forming square to receive cavalry, when they again broke into line, action front, limbered up, and retired from the field, after the commanding officer, Col. Cleaveland, had received and conveyed to them the just encomiums of the Ambassador, who appeared highly interested in the manœuvres: it was now the turn of the "saucy horse brigade" to show-off, and they cantered up in line in their peculiar dashing style, vaulting from their saddles with that elegant activity for which the corps is celebrated, and to which their gay costume lends so much grace; having halted, and delivered three rounds with the rapidity of detonators, they performed a series of evolutions with that brilliant celerity and precision that render them unrivalled, perhaps, by any field artillery in Europe, and which effect is heightened by their being disencumbered of the spare ammunition carriages with which the heavier service of the field batteries is clogged in its movements; but the *chef-d'œuvre* of the day was "dismounting the guns and carriages" halting from a rapid trot; this manœuvre was quite theatrical, and had an electrical effect upon the spectators—a murmur of approbation reverberating through the crowd; the Ambassador appeared thunderstruck, and could not understand it at all, when it was explained to him, that on service, by thus dismembering the metal of its carriage, and carrying off the lynch pins, and gear of the guns, in case of meeting with a superior force, it effectually prevents the enemy from turning the tables upon you with your own weapons. His Excellency had a quick perception of this proceeding, and the more difficult task of mounting the guns was speedily effected, with the exception of one of the centre and most particular guns, in which the zealous exertions of the poor fellows (though every nerve was strained) did not effect

the object, to their obvious chagrin, until the other pieces had blazed away their three rounds, and the word was given to "limber up," "change and reverse," another heavy fire, "action front," and the line having been formed from a smart gallop, a general salute closed the spectacle, when Lieut. Colonel Whynates, who had commanded, was highly and justly complimented upon the efficiency and brilliancy of his corps—his Excellency's harangue in the Arabic tongue being interpreted in flattering terms. His Excellency was also shown the Military Repository, and the day's exhibitions were closed with two rounds of very good practice from the mortar battery, in the first of which a round shot from a ten-inch howitzer cut the flag-staff in two at 700 yards distance.—*United Service Gazette.*

**BREAKING UP OF A MAN OF WAR.**—The *Temeraire*, one of the oldest men of war in the Royal Navy, is to be broken up. She was in the actions of the Nile and Trafalgar, and took a most distinguished part in the glorious victory which cost the nation a Nelson. The *Temeraire* was a 98-gun ship, and her history and the splendid achievements in which she has borne a part must be familiar to all who are acquainted with the history of the late war. She has been stationed, as a guard-ship, at Sheerness, for the last 18 years, and a few weeks since was sold to Mr. J. Beatson, a wealthy ship-broker and timber-merchant at Rotherhithe, who purchased her at the Admiralty sale. On Thursday sennight she was towed up the river by two steam-tugs under the superintendence of Mr. O. Scott, a pilot, of the King and Queen, Rotherhithe. The majestic appearance of this fine ship excited much interest and curiosity, every vessel she passed appeared like a pigmy, and the steamboat passengers were surprised as well as delighted at the novel spectacle of a 98-gun ship in the Pool. It was feared that there would not be water enough for her, her draught being upwards of 18 feet, but under the skilful management of the pilot she reached Rotherhithe without accident. She is a noble specimen of the wooden walls of old England, and has been already visited by many hundred persons. The breaking up of the *Temeraire* has already commenced, and, considering her age and the service she has seen, her timbers are in a very sound state. The expense of breaking up this old man of war will be considerable. Her copper sheathing and bolts will be returned to Government.

**THE MOON.**—In the last number of the *Monthly Chronicle* we find some statements drawn from astronomical observations, which must be quite new to those who have hitherto supposed this planet to be inhabited by animal beings. The most powerful telescopes ever yet constructed do not enable us to see distinctly an object whose visual magnitude is so small as one second, corresponding to a mile on the surface of the moon. It therefore follows, that an object, say a town, on the moon, measuring a mile across in each direction, would be too small to be discerned by any aid which telescopes have yet supplied. "If the moon be examined," says the writer, "for any length of time, with the aid of the most ordinary telescopes, the observer cannot fail to be struck with the unalterable character of the outlines of light and shade upon her surface. These are so distinct and well defined that they may be delineated with great exactness; and a map, exhibiting their appearance at any one time, will continue at all times to exhibit that appearance with the same fidelity and precision."

The first inference which he draws from this circumstance is, that the same side of the moon is always turned towards us, and as she turns round on her own axis in about twenty-seven days and eight hours, the Selenites, or inhabitants of the Moon, so denominated from the Greek word "moon," must

have 328 hours' day light, followed by 328 hours night. The next is, that there are no clouds suspended around her; and a third inference drawn from other data, is, that there are no indications whatever of seas and water in the moon; and if there is any atmosphere at all, it must be a thousand times less dense than that of the earth. It would require a perfect rarefaction under a receiver, and such an atmosphere would, as far as regards all the phenomena of animal and vegetable life, be a vacuum. The following description gives a frightful picture of this "silvery orb of night":—

"The character of the entire surface of the moon, so far as telescopic power has made it known to us, is just what might have been expected in a world deprived of air and water, and the tribe of beings to whose life these are necessary. This most hospitable planet exhibits a wide waste of surface, diversified by nothing but lofty mountains and cavernous vallies. Chains of mountains and insulated hills are spread over every part of the surface, and lift their menacing and precipitous sides frequently to the height of five perpendicular miles. In many places huge masses of earth spring directly from the plain and carry their peaked summits to the altitude of twenty thousand feet. Nor is the extent of the bases of these stupendous eminences less astounding than their heights. The diameters of the bases of several detached hills of this kind, which measure five miles in height, vary from twenty-four to forty-six miles."

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

##### THE SOLDIER'S BRIDE.

The ring is on my finger now—the solemn word is given,  
And I have sworn to be his bride, in face of earth and heaven;  
To be the light upon his path, through years of weal or wo,  
And through the dangers of his lot, in love's fond faith to go.

I stood before the altar, and my soul was in its rite,  
Yet the shadows of the future seemed falling on my sight.

The proud insignia of war were blazing on his form,  
And I seemed to hear afar, the wild rushing of its storm.  
And when they came and told me then, I was a soldier's bride,

A fearful thrill was mingled in that hour of joy and pride.  
But for a moment only—and in woman's strength alone,  
With a holy and a lofty might, until that hour unknown,  
I shrink not from the stormy path it might be his to tread,

The battle's billowy foam and wrath—the dying and the dead;

From the lonely hour of sorrow—of agonizing fear,  
Unknowing but the morrow might bring a bloody bier;  
The list'ning to the wind's low tone, on the still midnight flung,

And dreaming of his dying moan, and the low requiem sung.

All these were in the changeless vow, and what to me are now,

The radiant hopes and feelings that erst had flushed my brow.

No—as the Indian maiden flings upon her bridal day,  
The jewels from her raven hair, and each lov'd toy away,  
So on love's shrine each lighter dream and joy must now be flung,

And ev'ry feeling, ev'ry sense, to high endurance strung.  
In grief to smile, each shade dispel that gathers o'er his brow,

To talk of triumphs, and to feign the hope I cannot know;  
All these are mine—and glorious task—'tis glory thus to be

A sharer in his fate who guards the banner of the free.  
And O! if this must be his doom, to sleep on glory's plain,

Be this the only boon I crave, to trace him 'mid the slain;

To pillow on my breast his head, receive his latest sigh;  
His glazing eye to close in death, and with him there to die.

CONSTANCE.

#### WASHINGTON CITY;

THURSDAY, ..... OCTOBER 18, 1838.

Commodore JOHN ORDE CREIGHTON, of the U. S. navy, died at his brother's residence near Sing Sing, N. Y., on Saturday last. His disease is not mentioned, but his death must have been sudden, as a letter from him, dated the day previous—viz: Friday, the 12th—was received at the Navy Department and answered on Monday.

Commodore C. was buried from the residence of Mr. L. M. HOFFMAN, No. 127, Hudson street, New York, on Monday afternoon, on which occasion Commodore RIDGELY invited all officers of the navy attached to the yard or station to attend the funeral.

It is proposed by the merchants of Baltimore to memorialize the President to establish a line of government packets between this country and Chagres, with a view to the speedy transmission of intelligence overland to and from the Pacific. Baltimore will be recommended as the port of departure, and Baltimore built vessels to be used for the purpose.

An extract from the United Service Gazette of the 8th ult., which will be found in this day's Chronicle, shows that defects similar to those alleged to exist in our steam ship Fulton, are charged as being found in the new British steam frigate Gorgon, an account of which we published a few weeks since. Some allowance must be made for the severity of the Gazette's strictures, in consideration of its being a high-toned tory, opposition paper.

*Fas est ab hoste doceri* is a proverb as trite in a military as in a political sense; and although we are now happily at peace with Great Britain, and should not regard her in the light of an enemy, yet as we have been twice in conflict with her, and as it may be presumed that our interests will be more likely to come into collision with hers than with those of any other European nation, and as she is one of the few naval powers from which we have any thing to fear, we should not be regardless of the views which her statesmen and politicians express with respect to passing events. In England, as in this country, political questions warp the judgments of men; in forming an opinion therefore, it is proper to examine the views presented on both sides, and then we may safely adopt the medium between them.

#### ITEMS.

A detachment of recruits, from Carlisle destined for Fort Leavenworth, under command of Captain D. Perkins, 1st Dragoons, arrived at Cincinnati on the 20th ult., in a flat boat.

The ship J. W. Cator, with three companies of the 1st artillery on board, arrived at Bangor on the 4th inst., from New York; and would return to New York with the two companies of the 2d infantry, for several years past stationed at Hancock Barracks, but now under orders for Florida.

Lieut. Col. A. Cummings, 2d infantry, with a number of troops of the 2d infantry, from Fort Gratiot, arrived at Buffalo on the 5th inst.



Companies B and I, 2d infantry, from Fort Brady, under command of Capt. S. L. Russell, arrived at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, on Saturday.

The Board of Navy Commissioners, on Wednesday 10th inst., visited the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they were received by the officers in command in full uniform, and the ceremonies usually attendant upon their annual visit.

The pilot boat Relief, Lieut. G. N. Hollins, arrived at Charleston on the 7th inst. from a survey of light houses between the capes of Virginia and Key West—last from Cape Romain; all well on board.

The French frigate L'Astrée, bound to Martinique, went to sea from Hampton Roads, on the 10th inst.

#### ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Oct. 9—Capt. R. H. Peyton, A. Q. M.,	Fuller's.
10—Capt. S. B. Dusenbery, do.	Gadsby's.
Capt. J. B. Clark, 3d Infantry,	Fuller's.
Lieut. A. Montgomery, 7th Infy.,	do.
12—Lieut. W. Frazer, 3d Arty.,	do.
Major C. Wharton, 1st Drags.,	Mrs. Peyton's.
13—Paymaster J. S. Lytle,	Miss Polk's.
14—Lieut. A. S. Taylor, 5th Infy.,	Capitol Hill.
Major R. L. Baker, Ordnance,	Gadsby's.
Capt. J. M. Washington, 4th Arty.,	do.
Lieut. J. A. Whitall, 5th Infy.,	Georgetown.
16—Capt. B. A. Terrett, A. Q. M.,	Fuller's.

#### LETTERS ADVERTISED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1838.

ARMY.—Major R. L. Baker, Lt. W. P. Bainbridge, Capt. M. M. Clark, Major T. T. Fauntleroy, Lt. A. P. Gregory, Major R. M. Kirby, Major J. S. Lytle, Lt. A. Montgomery.

NAVY.—Lt. J. S. Chauncey, 2 P. Mid. D. Dulany, Lt. B. W. Hunter, P. Mid. R. L. Love, Lt. L. M. Powell, Purser T. M. Taylor, Dr. J. S. Wily.

#### PASSENGERS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 4, per steamboat Governor Dudley, from Wilmington, Lieut. D. M. Stokes, Revenue Cutter service.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30, per ship Star, from New York, Lieut. J. M. Smith, of the army, on his way to Fort Towson.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, per ship Ocmulgee, from Savannah, Capt. C. S. Merchant, and family, and Captain W. W. Tompkins, of the army.

#### COMMUNICATION.

##### THE SEMINOLE WAR.

To the Hon. JOEL R. POINSETT,

Secretary of War.

SIR: The writer, professing a high degree of respect, presumes to address you on this interesting and perplexing subject. He prefers this mode of doing so, that you may feel free from all delicacy in accepting or rejecting what you may, perhaps, consider as crude views on the subject. He is induced to do so from a strong desire to add his mite in any plan of closing an inglorious war, in which much blood and more treasure have already been expended,—having, as he confesses, an indirect interest in the war's being brought to a close. A personal knowledge of the close of one campaign, and the fruitless prosecution of a second, emboldens him to lay these brief observations before you. An additional reason with the writer for offering them in this form is, that others may offer suggestions, should the general plan be deemed worthy, or of making strictures thereon, should they deem it of sufficient importance and deserving them.

It is believed, if the facts are closely examined, that every expedition into the interior of Florida in pursuit of the Seminoles, has been paralyzed by the necessity of returning too soon to the depots for further supplies of provisions and ammunition! Many

of the severest contests have certainly been attended with no great results from this fatal necessity! Cannot some simple plan of operations be adopted that will lead to a more successful issue?

The writer has the temerity perhaps to think that such a plan and result could be prosecuted, and that without the expenditure of large treasure or of much further bloodshed. Another campaign is about opening, which he regrets to think will close, in his opinion, much as the former ones. Some further feats of gallantry, on the part of our little army, will be displayed; a few more Indians may be captured, but enough will remain to keep up the war for many years, unless some radical change takes place in the manner of conducting it. The simple plan I shall propose for your consideration would, in my opinion, close the war in one campaign; but it is now too late to apply it the coming season. I will proceed to state it.

Men fit to engage the Indians must be procured and placed under the command of officers of the army. They have had none such heretofore under them; the recruits from cities being entirely unfitted for such warfare. The class of men enlisted into the army, armed with muskets, under the officers of the army, have not only fought gallantly, but wonderfully, so far as courage is concerned, they being principally recruits. But ask those gallant officers, who have led them into battle, with what effect? They have not usually killed or wounded ten, if as many, for every hundred prostrated by the Seminole rifle. The commander who closes the war will have to take lessons from his savage enemy. He will have to take into action *men who can shoot*, should they have a chance of battle, and, like the Seminole, he must so equip his command as to move *with rapidity*; and so transport his provisions and ammunition as to avoid the necessity of turning back, at a critical moment, for further supplies. Like them too, himself and command must be prepared to undergo great fatigue, and bear with much privation.

All cannon, wagons, and horses, and of course tents, should not only be dispensed with, but avoided as ruinous incumbrances. The musket must be thrown aside as impracticable, (taking its necessary ammunition into view), and the rifle, carrying five times as many balls to the pound, substituted. A simple calculation will evidence the necessity of the former, and reference to a recent engagement the latter. A wagon with four or six horses or mules may be started with a load of corn from Tampa Bay or Black creek, to Fort King or any other interior depot. After subsisting *its own team going to and returning from* the interior, it can leave but a few days provisions, and for a handful of men, at the depot. The calculation will hold good in the same proportion for a hundred. So much for wagons and the mounted troops that may be attempted to be subsisted by them. In the recent engagement between some thirty or forty Indians and a company near Newnansville, in a fight of less than an hour, the company was *out of ammunition*. Their sixty rounds were expended, and three Indians supposed to be killed or wounded.

The plan proposed would be something like the following:

Let 1,000 young riflemen be specially enlisted in the interior or upper regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, or Kentucky; let them be placed under officers of the army: armed with rifles carrying about eighty to the pound: taken to Florida next fall, after the unhealthy season has passed—having been drilled a month or two as light troops previously. Such a corps to form the active or pursuing column, to be divided or subdivided when necessary. Let it be organized so as to leave the nearest depot *without a horse*. Let a few hundred oxen be taken with it, into the interior, carrying on their backs, or on rough slides or jumpers, a supply of parched cornmeal and

salt; nothing else, not even ammunition, as the large powder horn and shot pouch of the riflemen would carry their supply for a whole campaign or winter. The burthen of the oxen, as the animals become weak in succession, and the beast himself would form the soldier's provision. New droves might occasionally be found on the march, which could be used, if the old ones continued strong; or if they weakened, the rings transferred to the noses of the fresh ones. No stream should impede the march of such a column, as rough rafts, made if necessary of the jumpers, could transport rapidly the arms, clothing, and burthens, whilst the men and oxen could swim or be floated over them. In hot pursuit the oxen could be left behind, guarded, and the elite pushed forward with a few days' supply of jerked beef and softka.

A sufficient number of the junior subalterns to drill and command the companies might be selected, five at least to the company, and a regimental officer with his staff to command the column.

The corps should be clothed as the Seminoles are, in a buckskin frock and long leggings of the same, and moccasins, to prevent renewal and protect them from the saw palmetto, &c. They should not be encumbered with the weight even of a shirt or pair of shoes; but compelled to take for night use a large Mackinaw blanket or two small ones, and an extra pair of moccasins, to be kept dry in an otherwise empty knapsack.

The commander of such a corps (and you have one hundred fit for it) should start with a determination to fight *only when it became necessary*. His great aim should be to get on the "broad trails" of the women and children. They are encumbered with their supplies of corn, of coontee, their bundles of furs and skins, the surplus ammunition of the Indians, the remaining ponies and cattle, and their household goods, and children. It is idle to say that a corps thus organized and equipped could not overtake them so encumbered. Get the wives, the sweethearts, and children of the warriors, and my life on it the men will soon join them. This was General Jackson's ruling idea in subduing Indians, as communicated to the writer, and experience in Florida has verified it. When Little Cloud's family were taken, he came in; so with Micanopy, and, it is believed, nearly all others.

A few other particulars should be observed in such an expedition. No efforts or firing on the flanks, whilst on a trail or in pursuit, should be regarded, further than to prevent injury to the column. On the contrary, the greater the anxiety shown by small bodies of Indians to engage on the flanks, the greater the energy of the commander of such a column, great or small, to press forward on the broad *family trail*, to seize the women and children. The highest grade of rebuke or punishment should be inflicted for throwing away a single charge of ammunition, either on the march or in an engagement, *without effect*. The Seminole has learned how few deaths or wounds are to be apprehended in *musket firing*; and he should be taught a different lesson. The small size of the rifle ball recommended may be objected to as not likely to be fatal. Its being so, depends on the part it may lodge in; but we would gain more by severely wounding an Indian than by killing him. A dead Indian would be a loss, but not an encumbrance to the enemy, whereas a wounded one would be both a loss and encumbrance.

I have stated the strength of such a corps at 1,000 men, because I am satisfied there are from six to seven hundred warriors still out, including the Spanish Indians about the coasts and keys. Should the enemy be divided or separated in small bodies, (which I doubt, except during the summer months,) the corps could be divided also, or formed into two or more at starting from different points, and to operate in different directions.

Your Commissary General, with his great tact

and noiseless energy, may continue to inundate the Atlantic and Gulf coasts with hard bread and bacon; and you may again employ, in vain, such energetic quartermasters as the Clarks and Thomas and Casey, to push them into the interior. The armies in Florida have been fully supplied by your faithful and energetic officers, with good and wholesome provisions, while on the coasts, and much, very much, has been accomplished in pushing them far into the interior; but no energy can force them on wheels or on unfed horses far enough through swamps and over unbridged streams in the southern extremes of the peninsula. The provision must be made to *transport itself*, must be made to pass streams without the loss of an hour to bridge them, when the column is in pursuit or on a trail, and must be the best calculated to exist on a scanty herbage, and be the best practicable food, when about giving out, for the brave fellows who are to be subsisted.

With such an active column,—thus lightly equipped and unincumbered,—properly commanded, and filled by willing and proper men, (to be obtained, if necessary, by special legislation at the coming session of Congress,) the war could be ended in one season. The posts of Tampa Bay, Black creek, St. Augustine, and Fort King, should be continued as depots. Depots should also be established at Jupiter inlet on the Atlantic, and Charlotte harbor on the Gulf. Two new ones should be established, one at Key Biscayne bay, on the Atlantic, where there is one of the best harbors in Florida, and one at or near Cape Roman, or re-established at Fort Poinsett, on the Gulf. The war will be ended by operations near the three latter positions. The active operations of a few revenue cutters would be important: but all formal "plans of campaign" against such an enemy, and in such a region, will have to be abandoned. The families must be pursued and caught, whether they are in large or small parties. It is believed however, that the idea of their having scattered, except for the summer, is entirely unfounded. They will surround and cling to their leaders for counsel and support, as a fighting season approaches. QUASI MAJOR.

#### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Little Rock Gazette, Sept. 19.

**THREATENED INDIAN HOSTILITIES ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER.**—We heard, some weeks since, that considerable alarm has been excited, on the south side of Red river, (in Texas,) in consequence of its being ascertained that the Mexican Government were sending emissaries among the south-western Indian tribes, for the purpose of engaging them in a league to massacre or drive all the white inhabitants from that section of Texas, and that one of those emissaries, (a Mexican officer) had been shot by a friendly Mexican, and his sword, epaulette, journal, and other papers, with his mule and trappings, carried to the nearest friendly post—all which information, together with a copy of the journal, had been sent to the commanding officer at Fort Towson; but we felt some scruples about noticing the report until received in a more tangible shape. We now learn, however, by an officer of the army, direct from Fort Gibson, that the same information and journal had been received, by express, by Gen. ARBUCKLE, commanding that post, who considered it of so much importance that he immediately ordered two companies of Dragoons, under the command of Captain TRENOR, to Fort Towson, where they will act as circumstances may require.

We also learn, by a gentleman from Hempstead county, that several families residing south of Red river have been so much alarmed by the report, that they have removed across the river, into this State, and that considerable alarm still existed in most of the settlements south of the river.



These reports being corroborated from so many different and respectable sources, leave us no room to doubt that a deep-laid plan has been formed by the Mexican Government to rid the Texian country of all its white inhabitants, by employing the neighboring Indian tribes to aid in driving them off or massacring them: the bounty offered being a division of all the country they may succeed in depopulating, together with the effects and property of the inhabitants, among the captors.

Since the above was written, we have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Gen. ARBUCKLE, addressed to the Governor of this State, together with a copy of the journal of the Mexican officer alluded to above, and two letters from Texas, one of which is from Dr. A. G. WRIGHT, (who translated the journal,) dated at Lima, on Red river, 25 miles east of the Fausse Washita, 21st August last, and the other from a Mr. J. W. Green, written about the same time, both detailing some of the operations of the hostile party, and their reasons for apprehending a general war in that quarter.

We publish below the letter of Gen. ARBUCKLE, in which it will be seen that Captain COLLINS, who has charge of the ordnance stores at this place, has been ordered to furnish such munitions of war as may be required for the use of our militia.

Our limits only permit us to make the following extracts from the other letters:

Dr. Wright says: "There is, at this time on the head waters of the Trinity, and west of it, and on the Sabine, both north and south, various tribes of Indians and Mexican officers, prepared for battle, and may be are now committing hostilities. The Delawares are now crossing, it is believed, to join other tribes. Mexico has had her officers, since May last, in actual service, buying over the Indians both in Texas and the United States, and they have succeeded. Numbers of Cherokees have passed across Red river, and have formed a rendezvous at the Cherokee town on the Sabine. You may look for one blow to be struck that will lay waste our country from Nacogdoches to Fort Gibson, unless an army be in readiness on our frontier immediately."

The Mexican officer, he says, was killed by a young man whom he had employed as a pilot and interpreter. At the close of his letter he adds a note to the following effect:

That he had just received a letter, in Spanish, from Gen. Felisolo, the Commandant of the Mexican forces, in which he orders his officers to offer the entire country to the Indians, and those who partake in the war, and all goods, chattels, &c., taken, to be held in reserve, and placed in deposit to be equally distributed at the close of the war; that no time is to be lost in establishing posts to facilitate communications to him, to enable him to send double forces to the weakest points; *to stop at nothing, to make one general rush, and conclude the war at a blow, he does not care in what way*; and to reserve the families and children as hostages for the Government to dispose of at the close of the war.

Mr. Green urges, in his letter, that every man who can be mustered be despatched immediately to the frontier, to meet the Indians. He says, "we have direct information that Capt. Farmer, and thirty of his men have been killed on the Sabine, by the Indians within the last three days. Blindless, Lewis, and several other plantations have been sacked, and their places surrounded, since Saturday, by hostile Indians. The road is completely lined with wagons for the lower prairies."

The journal of the Mexican officer is a brief memorandum of every day's proceedings, from the 29th May to the 12th August last, noting the different tribes he visited, their feelings, and decisions on his propositions for them to join him, &c., and leaving no doubt of the errand he was on, and that he found but little

difficulty in persuading the Indians to accept his invitation to wage a war of extermination of the people of Texas.

It does not appear, from any of these papers, that there is any intention to commence hostilities against the people of this State, but that would follow as a necessary consequence, if they prove successful against the Texans. We are glad that general Arbuckle has acted with such promptitude in despatching a portion of his command to Red river, where they may have it in their power to render essential service in protecting the frontier from encroachment, and where, also, they may be employed in preventing any of the Indian tribes residing north of Red river, from joining those south of that river, in waging war on the citizens of Texas. We presume the Governor will take the necessary steps for having our militia organized and in readiness to march to the post of danger, in the event of their services being required—but our own impression is, that they will not be required. The plans of the Mexicans, we think, have been developed sooner than they intended, and, when they find the Texans prepared for them, we doubt not that they will abandon their project, and withdraw, at least for a time, within their own limits.

HEAD QUARTERS 2D DEPT. W. DIVISION, }  
Fort Gibson, Sept. 3, 1838. }

To his Excellency, SAM. C. ROANE,

Acting Governor of Arkansas:

SIR: I herewith transmit for your information, and that of the people of Arkansas, the inclosed journal of a Mexican officer, and two letters in relation to the war in Texas, which were forwarded to this post by the commanding officer at Fort Towson. Intelligence was received by this night's mail from Fort Jesup, which proves, beyond a doubt, that a war has actually commenced in that country. This information is given, that the inhabitants of Arkansas may be on the alert, and ready for action; yet it is hoped that our frontier will be respected.

Instructions have been given to Captain Collins, the ordnance officer at Little Rock, to furnish you with such ordnance and ordnance stores as you may require, for the use of the militia of Arkansas, should it be necessary for the inhabitants on the southern border of your State to embody for their defence, which will probably be required before a suitable regular force can be assembled in that quarter.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,  
Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

PENSACOLA, Sept. 29.—On Tuesday last the broad pennant of Com. Dallas was transferred from the frigate Constellation to the sloop of war Vandalia. The sloop of war Boston sailed on a cruise on Wednesday last, and the Vandalia, bearing the broad pennant, sails to-day. The destination of the Vandalia is Vera Cruz, that of the Boston the coast of Florida.

The sloop of war Concord sails to-day for the north. The frigate Constellation and sloops of war Ontario and Natchez are now the only ships of war in port. The frigate will sail a few days for Boston.—*Gazette.*

The following is a list of the officers attached to the Concord:

Lieut. Com'dg. John L. Saunders; Lieuts. Saml. E. Munn, John F. Borden, Geo. M. White, Act'g. Master George J. Wyche; Surgeon Jones W. Plummer; Ass't. Surgeon Richard W. Leacock; Purser Nathaniel Wilson; Mid. Camillus Saunders, Henry H. Harrison, Geo. H. Cooper, Charles W. Hays, William A. McCroghan; Boatswain John Bates; Sailmaker John Beggs; Gunner Benjamin Bunker; Carpenter John Cahill; Purser's Steward Joseph Wright.

The U. S. revenue cutter Madison, Captain Howard, arrived at Brunswick, Geo., on the 3d inst. and brings accounts of a more extensive loss of life and property than was ever before effected in a single hurricane upon the southern coast. Between thirty and forty vessels are said to have been lost upon the Bahama Banks on the 7th of September, and the hurricane is represented to have been more terrific than was ever before known in those latitudes. No particle of canvass could withstand the force of the gale, and the survivors represent that the bare masts and spars were blown out of staunch and new vessels. And beside the extraordinary horrors of shipwreck upon a desert shore, many of the numerous survivors of the wrecks upon the Florida coast, after their escape from the horrible battle of the elements, only reached the land to meet a more frightful death in massacre by the Indians of Cape Florida.

The particulars of the loss of several vessels are given in the Brunswick Advocate.

The revenue cutter Campbell, and the U. S. schr. Wave, then lying in Key West harbor, immediately upon hearing of the disastrous intelligence above given, got under way and proceeded for the Cape.

The boats of the U. S. schrs. Madison, Wave, and Campbell, examined the Keys in the vicinity of the Cape, in the hope of rescuing survivors, but with the exception of the two survivors of the brig Alna, none are known to be saved. The boats of the Wave and Campbell attacked a party of 15 Indians, who were plundering a French brig, but succeeded in killing but four of their number.

The Madison is now on her way from Pensacola to her station at Portsmouth, N. H. Officers and crew all well. She stopped at Brunswick for wood and water and sails immediately.

**ATTEMPT TO MURDER GEN. ATKINSON.**—We are informed that, as Gen. Atkinson and his family were recently returning to Jefferson Barracks from St. Louis, where they had been on a visit, the carriage in which they were riding was attacked by two ruffians, one of whom seized the reins of the horses, whilst the other placed himself immediately in front to stop the carriage until the arrival of several accomplices, who were close at hand. The driver, who fortunately had a pistol, shot the person who held the reins, and, putting whip to his horses, succeeded in extricating the party from further peril. —*Louisville Journal*, Oct. 4.

#### MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

##### NEW JERSEY.

The militia of this State comprises four divisions. All able bodied white male citizens from the age of 21 (in time of peace, and 18 in time of war) to 45, are subject to perform militia duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and United States, ministers of the gospel, students of divinity and of colleges, mail carriers, and mariners.

Military duty by regiment and independent battalions is required once every year; and by brigade at the direction of the brigade board.

The equipment required is a musket. The fine for non-appearance of a commissioned officer is \$5; of a non-commissioned officer or private, \$2.

##### PENNSYLVANIA.

The militia of this State comprises 16 divisions and 33 brigades; (in 1837) 171,053 individuals:—volunteers—cavalry 4,699, artillery 2,842, riflemen 11,392, infantry 14,813:—total 204,799.

Div.	Counties.	Major Generals.
1st	Philadelphia city and county,	Robert Patterson.
2d	Bucks and Montgomery,	John Davis.
3d	Chester and Delaware,	George Hartman.
4th	Lancaster,	David Miller.
5th	York and Adams,	Andrew Duncan.
6th	Dauphin, Lebanon, and parts of Bucks and Schuylkill,	George M. Keim.
7th	Northampton, Pike, & Lehigh,	Mat. Selfridge.

5th	Northumberland, Union, Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Wayne,	Abbott Green.
9th	Lycoming, Potter, McKean, Bradford and Tioga,	William Patton.
10th	Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, and Clearfield,	D. R. Porter.
11th	Cumberland and Perry,	S. Alexander.
12th	Bedford, Somerset, & Cambria,	George Ross.
13th	Westmoreland and Fayette,	Gideon John.
14th	Washington and Greene,	W. McWilliams.
15th	Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana, and Jefferson,	J. M. Davis.
16th	Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango, and Warren.	W. W. Perkins.

All free, able-bodied, white, male persons between the ages 18 and 45, are enrolled in the militia, except various United States and State judicial and civil officers; also ministers of religion, teachers in universities, academies, and schools, mail-stage drivers, ferrymen, &c. But no enrolled militiaman under the age of 21 is required to parade or train.

The militia are required to be paraded and trained once annually, by companies on the 1st Monday in May; and on one day by battalions or regiments, beginning on the 2d Monday in May and continuing every day in the week, Sundays excepted, till all the battalions of the brigade have paraded. No equipments are required of the militia.

Fines for non-appearance of every field officer \$5; of every staff officer and captain, \$3; of every subaltern officer, \$2; of every non-commissioned officer and private, \$1.

##### DELAWARE.

The latest return of the militia of this State, according to the statement of George Bomford, Colonel of Ordnance, dated Nov. 20, 1837, is for the year 1827, when the number was 9,229. A correspondent states, "There is no militia law enforced in this State."

##### MARYLAND.

The militia of this State comprises five divisions, each commanded by a major general, as follows:

1st div.	Chas. Sterett Ridgely of Elkridge, Maj. Gen.
2d "	James Sewell, of Elkton, "
3d "	John Spear Smith, of Baltimore co. "
4th "	William Jamieson, " " "
5th "	George H. Steuart, of Baltimore, "

The division above enumerated as the 5th is styled "The First Light Division of Maryland Volunteers," and is under different regulations from the other militia.

Abstract of the Adjutant General's return of the militia in 1838—General staff, 80; cavalry, 2,594; artillery, 1,640; infantry, 41,862; riflemen, 723—total, 46,899.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, between the age of 21 in Baltimore (and the rest of the State 18) and 45, are subject to militia duty, except various United States and State officers, professors and tutors in colleges, schoolmasters, practising physicians, drivers of mail stages, ferrymen, ministers of the gospel, Quakers, Menonists, and Dunkers.

Every uniformed and drafted company is required to meet annually on the 2d Saturday of May, for inspection; and for drill, in their respective battalions, squadrons, regiments, or brigades, on the 3d Saturday of September. Members of volunteer uniformed companies are required to meet, in addition to these two days, as many days not exceeding six, as the majority of the company shall determine.

Every non-commissioned officer and private to appear with a musket or firelock.

The fine of a private for neglecting to attend any meeting is not less than \$1, nor more than \$5.

##### VIRGINIA.

The militia of this State comprises 5 divisions and 22 brigades; 5 regiments and 118 troops of cavalry; 5 regiments and 71 companies of artillery; 149



regiments of infantry of the line; 5 companies of grenadiers; 77 companies of light infantry; 124 companies of riflemen; and 973 companies of infantry of the line. General staff, 94; cavalry 7,734; artillery, 5,002; infantry, 88,781; total, 101,611.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are liable to perform militia duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and United States, ministers of the gospel, professors and tutors of seminaries of learning, ferrymen, millers, &c.

Military duty is required to be performed on four days in a year, in April or May, and in October; but in each regiment the court of inquiry may dispense with two of the days; and the officers are required, in addition, to train three days before the regimental muster in April or May.

Officers are required to appear on duty in full uniform, with side-arms, as prescribed by the commander-in-chief; but the private soldiers are not required to have any equipments, except in volunteer companies.

The fine for non-appearance of a non-commissioned officer or soldier is not less than \$0.75, nor more than \$2; of subaltern \$1 to \$10; of a captain \$1 to \$20; of the commander of a battalion \$1 to \$30; of the commander of a regiment \$1 to \$70.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

The militia of this State comprises nine divisions, commanded by the following Major Generals:

Duncan McDonald, Thomas G. Polk, John J. Pasteur, James J. McKay, Micajah T. Hawkins, James Whitefield, Richard C. Cotton, Joseph Winston, David Newland.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and United States, ministers of the gospel, physicians, surgeons, officers and students of literary seminaries, millers, ferrymen, members of fire companies, and persons having scruples of conscience against bearing arms.

Military duty must be performed annually on at least three days; and the companies must be kept under drill, at least two hours each day. Volunteer companies must be called out, at least, five times every year.

The fine for non-appearance at the drill of a company, of the commander of a company, is \$6; of any other commissioned officer, \$4; of a non-commissioned officer or private, \$1 to \$2; for non-appearance at a review, regimental, or battalion muster, of a field officer, \$20; of commissioned officers below the rank of field officers, \$10; of non-commissioned officers and privates, \$1 to \$4. Persons residing in town, and within a mile of the muster ground, are subject to double the penalty, both with respect to company trainings and reviews.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The militia of this State comprises 5 divisions, commanded by the following Major Generals:

1st div. George McDuffie, 4th div. John McQueen,  
2d " " 5th " T. F. Jones.  
3d " John Buchanan,

#### GEORGIA.

The militia of this State comprises 12 divisions. Able-bodied, white, male citizens from the age of 18 to 45 are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers; also, pilots, ferrymen and members of fire companies.

Military duty is required to be performed not less than seven nor more than nine days annually; 4 company parades, 1 battalion, a regimental, 1 brigade, and 1 division, and once by the order of the Governor.

Officers are required to appear with the equipments of the officers of the United States army of the same rank; non-commissioned officers and privates with a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box and belt, when furnished by the United States; when not thus

furnished, with an efficient fire-lock, or musket, bayonet, &c. The fine for non-appearance is not more than \$20, at the discretion of a court of inquiry.

#### ALABAMA.

The militia of this State comprises 10 divisions, 20 brigades and 81 regiments. The divisions are under the command of the following Major Generals:

1st div. Benjamin Pattison	6th div. Gilbert Shearer,
2d " George W. Crabb	7th " Horatio Philpott
3d " John C. Pickens	8th " J. T. Bradford.
4th " Joseph Bates, Jr.	9th "
5th " John P. Booth	10th "

All able-bodied, white, male citizens from the age of 18 to 45 are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and of the United States, persons who have held military commissions and performed the duties of their office for five successive years, ministers of the gospel, officers and students of the University of Alabama, ferrymen, post riders, millers, &c.

Military duty is required to be performed four times in a year, on two days for company drill, or parade, one day for regimental muster, and one day for battalion muster. The officers are required to attend preparatory drills on the day previous to the regimental and battalion musters: in the latter, both the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

The commissioned officers are required to appear with a sword and uniform; the non-commissioned officers and privates with a firelock.

The fine for non-appearance of a major or brigadier general is from \$15 to \$100; of a colonel \$10 to \$100; of a lieutenant colonel or major, \$8 to \$75; of a captain, \$4 to \$50; of a lieutenant or ensign, \$3 to \$30; of a non-commissioned officer, \$2 to \$10; of a private, \$1 to \$3.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

The militia of this State comprises 55 regiments and 5 divisions, commanded by the following major generals:

1st, A. P. Cunningham; 2d, John A. Quitman; 3d, Hugh W. Dunlap; 4th, E. L. Acee; 5th, Wm. Chevey.

#### KENTUCKY.

The militia of this State comprises 14 divisions, commanded by the following major generals, viz: Sutton, Estill, Pratt, Martin, McConnell, Chambers, Buster, Sterrett, Matson, Mosely, Smith, Taylor, Davis—one vacancy.

All able-bodied white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and United States, ordained ministers of the gospel, officers and students of public seminaries of learning, and keepers of prisons.

Military duty is required to be performed on not less than three, nor more than four days, annually, at the discretion of the commanders of the brigades and regiments.

Soldiers are required to appear with such equipments as are appropriate to the corps to which they belong, whether artillery, cavalry, infantry, or riflemen. The fine for non-appearance is not less than \$1 nor more than \$3.

#### OHIO.

The militia of this State comprises 23 divisions. All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except certain judicial and civil officers of the State and the United States, ferrymen, mail-carriers, regular ministers of the gospel, persons who have held military commissions and performed the duties required for five years, and privates who have been members of light companies, uniformed and equipped for seven years, and members of fire companies.

Every company of the militia is required to muster annually on the first Friday in September; and every independent company is required to have one or more additional musters annually.

Every regiment, squadron, or battalion of light troops, is required to have a regimental, squadron or battalion muster twice a year. The first regiment, of infantry of each brigade is required to muster on the 2d Monday of September, annually; and the 2d regiment on the Wednesday succeeding the second Monday. The commissioned and staff officers of the different brigades are required to have an officer muster between the months of April and September, annually, to continue two days.

All non-commissioned officers and privates of light infantry companies are required to be armed with muskets, bayonets, belts, and cartridge boxes; and for the common infantry, with a rifle or fusée.

The fine for non-appearance of a non-commissioned officer or private, at a company muster is \$1; at a regimental, squadron, or battalion muster, \$1.50.

#### INDIANA.

The militia of this State comprises 10 divisions, commanded by the following major generals: 1st, John J. Neely; 2d, John Carr; 3d, Jonathan McCarty; 4th, William Marshall; 5th, Milton Stapp; 6th, John Scott; 7th, Robert Hanna; 8th, Joseph Orr; 9th, H. G. Sexton; 10th, Hugh F. Feeny.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers, ministers of the gospel, ferrymen, &c.

Military duty is required to be performed on three days, one regimental, one battalion, and one company parade or muster. The equipments required are a musket or rifle, a cartouch box or pouch, and a powder horn. The fine for non-appearance is 50 cts., but not generally collected.

#### ILLINOIS.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are required to perform military duty, except ministers of the gospel, various judicial and civil officers of the State and United States; also, persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, who support their own poor, and perform extra service on the public highways. Military duty is required to be performed on three days, annually.

#### MICHIGAN.

The militia of this State comprises 8 divisions, 16 brigades, and 32 regiments. The divisions are commanded by the following major generals: 1st, John R. Williams; 2d, George Miles; 3d, Charles C. Hascall; 4th, John Stockton; 5th, Joseph W. Brown; 6th, Isaac E. Cray; 7th, Edwin N. Bridges; 8th, Horace H. Comstock.

#### WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

All able-bodied, white, male citizens, from the age of 18 to 45, are subject to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers, ferrymen, ministers, &c.

Military duty is required to be performed on four days annually. The equipments requisite are, a musket, bayonet, belt, and cartridge box. The fine for non-appearance is from \$2 to \$10.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It is good, on every possible occasion, for us Americans to ponder the character of this man. We have never seen a finer picture of Washington's greatness than the following. It appeared in the London "Courier," then a leading British Government paper, on the 24th of January, 1800. It was at that time cut from the paper, and has been preserved in a family scrap book ever since. If it has been republished in more recent days, we have not seen it; but we are persuaded our readers will own, even if has appeared since, it cannot be revived too frequently. We have no idea to whom its authorship is to be ascribed:

"The melancholy account of the death of General Washington was brought by a vessel from Baltimore, which arrived off Dover. General Washington was, we believe, in his 68th year. The height of his per-

son was about five feet eleven; his chest full, and his limbs, though rather slender, well shaped and muscular. His head was small, in which respect he resembled the make of a great number of his countrymen. His eyes were of a light gray color; and, in proportion to the length of his face, his nose was long. Mr. Stewart, the eminent portrait painter, used to say, there were features in his face totally different from what he had ever observed in that of any other human being; the sockets for the eyes, for instance, were larger than what he ever met with before, and the upper part of his nose broader. All his features, he observed, were indicative of the strongest passions; yet, like Socrates, his judgment and great self command have always made him appear a man of a different cast in the eyes of the world. He always spoke with great diffidence, and sometimes hesitated for a word; but it was always to find one particularly well adapted to his meaning. His language was manly and expressive. At levee, his discourse with strangers turned principally upon the subject of America; and if they had been through any remarkable places, his conversation was free and particularly interesting, for he was intimately acquainted with every part of the country. He was much more open and free in his behavior at levee than in private, and in the company of ladies still more so than when solely with men.

"Few persons ever found themselves for the first time in the presence of General Washington without being impressed with a certain degree of veneration and awe; nor did those emotions subside on a closer acquaintance; on the contrary, his person and deportment were such as rather tended to augment them. The hard service he had seen, the important and laborious offices he had filled, gave a kind of austerity to his countenance, and a reserve to his manners; yet he was the kindest husband, the most humane master, the steadiest friend. The whole range of history does not present to our view a character upon which we can dwell with such entire and unmixed admiration.

"The long life of general Washington is unstained by a single blot. He was indeed a man of such rare endowments, and such fortunate temperament, that every action he performed was equally exempted from the charge of vice or weakness. Whatever he said, or did, or wrote, was stamped with a striking and peculiar propriety. His qualities were so happily blended, and so nicely harmonized, that the result was a great and perfect whole. The powers of his mind, and the dispositions of his heart were admirably suited to each other. It was the union of the most consummate prudence with the most perfect moderation. His views, though large and liberal, were never extravagant. His virtues, though comprehensive and beneficent, were discriminating, judicious, and practical. Yet his character, though regular and uniform, possessed none of the littleness which may sometimes belong to these descriptions of men. It formed a majestic pile, the effect of which was not impaired, but improved by order and symmetry. There was nothing in it to dazzle by wildness, and surprize by eccentricity. It was of a higher species of moral beauty. It contained every thing great and elevated, but it had no false and tinsel ornament. It was not the model cried up by fashion and circumstance; its excellence was adapted to the true and just moral taste, incapable of change from the varying accidents of manners, of opinions and times.

"General Washington is not the idol of a day, but the hero of ages! Placed in circumstances of the most trying difficulty at the commencement of the American contest, he accepted that situation which was pre-eminent in danger and responsibility. His perseverance overcame every obstacle; his moderation conciliated every opposition; his genius supplied every resource; his enlarged view could plan, revise,



and improve every branch of civil and military operation. He had the superior courage which can act or forbear to act, as true policy dictates, careless of the reproaches of ignorance either in power or out of power. He knew how to conquer by waiting, in spite of obloquy, for the moment of victory; and he merited true praise by despising undeserved censure. In the most arduous moments of the contest, his prudent firmness proved the salvation of the cause which he supported. His conduct was, on all occasions guided by the most pure disinterestedness. Far superior to low and grovelling motives, he seemed even to be uninfluenced by that ambition which has justly been called the instinct of great souls. He acted ever as if his country's welfare, and that alone, was the moving spring. His excellent mind needed not even the stimulus of ambition, or the prospect of fame. Glory was a secondary consideration. He performed great actions; he persevered in a course of laborious utility, with an equanimity that neither sought distinction, nor was flattered by it. His reward was in the consciousness of his own rectitude, and in the success of his patriotic efforts.

"As his elevation to the chief power was the unbiased choice of his countrymen, his exercise of it was agreeable to the purity of its origin. As he had neither solicited nor usurped dominion, he had neither to contend with the opposition of rivals, nor the revenge of enemies. As his authority was undisputed, so it required no jealous precaution, no rigorous severity. His government was mild and gentle; it was beneficent and liberal; it was wise and just. His prudent administration consolidated and enlarged the dominion of an infant republic. In voluntarily resigning the magistracy which he had filled with such distinguished honor, he enjoyed the unequalled satisfaction of leaving to the state he had contributed to establish, the fruits of his wisdom and the example of his virtues. It is some consolation, amidst the violence of ambition and the criminal thirst of power, of which so many instances occur around us, to find a character whom it is honorable to admire, and virtuous to imitate. A conqueror, for the freedom of his country! a legislator, for its security! a magistrate, for its happiness! His glories were never sullied by those excesses into which the highest qualities are apt to degenerate. With the greatest virtues, he was exempt from the corresponding vices. He was a man in whom the elements were so mixed that 'Nature might have stood up to all the world,' and owned him as her work. His fame, bounded by no country, will be confined to no age. The character of General Washington, which his contemporaries regret and admire, will be transmitted to posterity, and the memory of his virtues, while patriotism and virtue are held sacred among men, will remain undiminished."

## ARMY.

### CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Colonel.

J. J. Abert, in charge of Bureau Top. Engrs.

Lieut. Colonel.

J. Kearney, on tour of inspection of Lake harbors.

Majors.

Bvt. Lt. Col. S. H. Long, Western and Atlantic Railroad.

H. Bache, rebuilding light house on Brandywine shoals.

J. D. Graham, completing maps and report upon the military defences of the frontier of Maine.

W. Turnbull, superintending Potomac Aqueduct.

Captains.

W. H. Swift, supt. harbors in Long Island Sound.

W. G. Williams, supt. harbors of Buffalo and vicinity.

A. Canfield, reconnaissance mil. road, W. frontier.

C. Graham, examination of New Bedford harbor.

J. Mackay, on duty with army in Florida.

W. B. Guion, do. do.

G. W. Hughes, Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad.

First Lieutenants.

T. B. Linnard, on furlough—sick.

J. N. Macomb, not yet assigned.

J. H. Simpson, assistant to Capt. Williams.

J. E. Blake, with army in Florida.

A. P. Allen, assistant to Major Bache.

H. Stansbury, Railroad in Wisconsin.

J. E. Johnston, harbor, mouth of Black river, N. Y.

Second Lieutenants.

W. H. Warner, Impv't of harbor, New Bedford.

J. C. Woodruff, assistant to Capt. Williams.

J. W. Gunnison, assistant to Capt. Mackay.

E. P. Scammon, road from Tallahassee to Iola.

Robert McLane, Ass't to Capt. Mackay.

C. N. Hagner, Railroad in Wisconsin.

W. R. Palmer, assistant to Major Graham.

C. Fremont, on astronomical tour in N. W.

J. D. Webster, railroad in Wisconsin.

### QUARTERMASTERS' DEPARTMENT.

Arrangement of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, for the next campaign in Florida.

Col. T. Cross, Ass't. Quartermaster General, senior officer, assigned to the chief direction of the operations of the Department.

Major Thomas F. Hunt, Quartermaster.

Captain Samuel McRee, Assistant Quartermaster.

Captain D. D. Tompkins, do

Captain C. A. Waite, do

Captain S. B. Dusenbery, do

Captain John L'Engle, do

Captain F. Searle, do

Captain S. P. Heintzelman, do

Captain R. H. Peyton, do

Captain J. W. McCrabb, do

Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Oct. 8, 1838.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. J. T. Metcalf, ordered to Garey's Ferry, Florida, on temporary duty.

Lieut. G. H. Talcott, assigned to depot in New York harbor.

ORDERS } HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,  
No. 80. } Cherokee Agency, Oct. 1, 1838.

The rumors of the last week, which, in this army, created much uneasiness for the fate of one of its late associates, have at length been reduced to the most painful certainty. Colonel WILLIAM LINDSAY, of the U. S. 2d regiment of Artillery, departed this life the 15th ult., at Huntsville, Alabama, whither he had retired from duty some time in July, on account of ill health.

The Major General commanding announces to the Division this melancholy event with deep sensibility.

The deceased entered the army in 1812, and continued one of its ornaments to his last moment. His recent services in the Cherokee country, as the commander, from June, 1837, to some time in May last, were strongly marked by vigilance, wisdom, and humanity; and, since the latter date, he bore an important part in the collection of the Indians for distant emigration. His death will long be regretted by the Cherokees, whom he coerced by kindness; by his regiment, the army, and numerous friends in civil life, each and all of whom admired his gallantry and abilities, confided in his honor and integrity, and loved his fine social parts and virtues.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GEN. SCOTT:

ROBERT ANDERSON,

Ass't. Adj't. General.

## NAVY.

### ORDERS.

Oct. 9—Lieut. Joseph Stallings, steam ship Fulton.

P. Ass't. Sur. S. C. Lawrason, N. Yard Norfolk.

Lt. C. H. McBlair, Rec'g. ship, Baltimore.

Mid. J. F. Marrast, do. do.

15—Lieut. F. Chatard, steam ship Fulton.

Lieut. S. C. Gist, W. I. squadron.

P. Mid. B. S. B. Darlington, Depot of Charts.

OFFICERS RELIEVED AND DETACHED.

Oct. 9—Ass't. Sur. G. W. Peete, fm. N. Yard, Norfolk.

10—Lt. S. B. Bissell, from steam ship Fulton.

13—P. Mid. J. D. Johnston, from order to Norfolk.

### APPOINTMENT.

Oct. 9—John Pierce, Jr., Professor of Mathematics.

### RESIGNATION.

Oct. 10—William W. Valk, Assistant Surgeon.

## VESSELS REPORTED

REVENUE CUTTERS—Madison, Howard, at Brunswick, Geo., on the 3d inst.; put in for supplies from Florida, bound to Portsmouth, N. H.

Campbell, Coste, at Key West, Sept. 8, from a cruise

## MARRIAGE.

In Providence, R. I., on the 8th inst., Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, late of the 3d Artillery, U. S. A., to Miss MARIA BOWEN, eldest daughter of JOHN WHIPPLE, Esq.

## DEATHS.

At the residence of his brother, near Sing Sing, N. Y., on Saturday morning last, Commodore JOHN ORDE CREIGHTON, of the U. S. navy.

In Baltimore, on Sunday morning, in the 84th year of his age, Captain THORNDICK CHASE. He was in the naval service of his country during the whole of the war of the Revolution—and a citizen of Baltimore upwards of half a century. As a mark of respect, the flags of the shipping in port were hoisted half mast on Tuesday.

At Fort Winnebago, on the 25th ult., LYMAN, aged one year and twenty-six days, son of Surgeon LYMAN FOOT, U. S. A., and MARY MORRIS FOOT.

At St. Augustine, E. F., on the 27th ult., of brain fever, WILLIAM, aged 8 years, eldest son of Captain T. S. BRYANT, of the 2d Dragoons, U. S. A.

## NAVY SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR 1839.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Oct. 13, 1833.

**P**ROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 15th of November next, for supplying and delivering at the Navy Yards, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, D. C.; Gosport, Virginia, and the Baltimore Naval Station, severally and respectively, such quantities of the following denominations of articles as the respective contractors for them may be ordered to furnish, upon requisitions from the respective commanding naval officers or navy agents for the use of the United States Navy, during the year 1839, viz:

1. Cold Rolled Copper.
2. Iron, round, flat, and square.
3. Dry White Lead.
4. Raw Linseed Oil.
5. Superfine Flour.
6. Ship Biscuit.
7. Whiskey.
8. Spermaceti Candles.
9. Spermaceti Oil.
10. Butter.
11. Cheese.
12. Molasses, Vinegar, Rice, and Beans.

Blank forms of offers for each denomination of articles will be furnished by the respective navy agents to persons applying for them, and upon which all offers should be made, strictly conforming to the directions which they contain. Samples of the biscuit are lodged with the commandants of yards.

Separate proposals must be made for each navy yard, and for Baltimore. The blank offers furnished to individuals must have all the blanks filled up, and must be subscribed as directed in the note on the face of each form, and they must be *unqualified and unconditional*. As the forms specify all the conditions and stipulations to be performed by the respective contractors, no modification will be allowed.

Bonds in one-third the amount of the respective contracts will be required; and ten per centum, in addition, will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will, on no account, be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects. After deducting ten per centum, payment will be made by the United States within thirty days after the said articles shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same approved by the commandants of the respective navy yards aforesaid, according to the terms of the contracts.

Oct. 18—td

## BEEF AND PORK FOR 1839.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, October 4, 1833.

**S**EALD OFFERS, endorsed "Offers for Beef," or "Offers for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 10th November next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and charge to the United States, 1,000 barrels of Navy Beef, and 2,000 barrels of Navy Pork, each barrel to contain 200 pounds nett weight of Beef or Pork; 500 barrels of the Beef must be delivered at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts; 500 barrels of the Beef and 2,000 barrels of Pork must be delivered at the Navy Yard, New York: all to be delivered between the 15th March and the 15th May, 1839.

The Beef must be packed from well fattened cattle, weighing not less than six hundred pounds, nett weight; all the legs and leg rounds of the hind quarters, and the clods, neck, or sticking pieces, shins, and cheeks of the fore quarters, must be wholly excluded from the barrel; and the remainder of the carcass must be cut in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.

The Pork must be corn-fed and well fattened; all the skulls, feet, and hind legs entire, must be excluded from the barrel; and the remainder of the hog must be cut in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each; not more than three shoulder pieces, and one jaw and a half, or the jowls of a hog and a half, shall be allowed to a barrel.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be slaughtered between the first day of November next and the periods of delivery; must be thoroughly salted or struck with the best quality clean, coarse Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes salt, and no other: and, after remaining a sufficient time for the salt to penetrate the meat in the most thorough manner, it is to be packed with a sufficient quantity of the same quality of salt, and five ounces of pure saltpetre, pulverized. The salt used in striking must be carefully separated from the pieces, and the pieces must be drained or placed on inclined boards, and suffered to remain in that state for some time before the pieces are put in the barrel.

The Barrels must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak, free from sap wood, and the staves must be at least three-fourths of an inch thick, and not more than four inches wide; they must be fully and substantially hooped and nailed at the expense of the respective contractors; each barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the "contractor's name" and the "year when packed."

The Beef and the Pork will be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy Yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn Inspectors of Salt provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for said inspection must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective Navy Yards aforesaid, after the inspections, and at their own expense.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the Beef and for the Pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and charges.

Letters from some Navy Agent, commandant of a Navy Yard, or other person well known to the Department, must accompany the offers of each person, and state the belief of the writer that the person offering to contract has the ability to perform his contract in a satisfactory manner, and that his sureties are also responsible for the amount of the contract, or the offers will not be considered.

Bonds in one-third the amount of the respective contracts will be required; and ten per centum, in addition, will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will, on no account, be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects. After deducting ten per centum, payment will be made by the United States within thirty days after the said Beef and Pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards aforesaid, according to the terms of the contracts.

The parts of the Beef to be excluded from the barrel are particularly designated in the engravings to be attached to the contracts. Persons interested, who have not heretofore seen the engravings, can obtain them on application at this office.

Oct. 11—td